

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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LOOKING FOR JOBS.

Things in the Republican official line are very much the same now in Washington as they are in Hawaii and there is a fine line of influential names at the Capital upon the market for jobs at a good rate of pay. Very shortly an administration passes into history and those who have manned it in the high places will be out of employment. The prestige of high office has many a time and oft been capitalized in private employment and it goes without saying that scores of Republicans are now giving much thought to the matter of capitalizing shortly their experience and reputation, as a means of gaining a livelihood.

Some of them are old men, no longer equipped for vieing in the competition, fierce as it is. Some of them are "well fixed" as the saying goes and need not worry a little bit where the money is coming from to pay the grocery bills. And in that connection it is worth while to recall that not a great many years ago, in fact hardly four years ago, there was a member of the cabinet at Washington who was finding great difficulty in meeting his grocery bills. He struggled against the time when his term as a cabinet official would come to an end and then he had a nice, fat place in New York where he has been paying all his bills and building up a large bank account.

But very many outgoing officials are looking for something more to do. Even Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, one of the richest men in the cabinet, has been credited lately with quietly pulling to get the senatorship from Massachusetts. Attorney General Wickersham, also a well-to-do citizen, proposes to travel around the world for about a year, but he can have a place in his old law firm in New York whenever he has traveled all he wishes.

The younger men—and President Taft has had a number of young men in conspicuous positions in the departments—are looking around with the most anxiety. There are numerous assistant secretaries of departments in that category. Several of them will go over to New York, because New York business men are generally quite willing to take in a youngster, of some talent, who can subscribe himself, for instance, as ex-assistant secretary of the treasury. These are admitted into the directorate of big corporations and given stations in administration where, provided they can make good, excellent remuneration and a successful business career are certainly ahead.

Nobody pays much attention to the poor congressmen, who are ousted into private life. There are a goodly number of those who must step out into the cold, cold world. Some of them do not care, in fact are glad, because they can make more money than they could earn as senators or representatives and others have an uphill battle.

WORK TOWARDS A FREE PORT.

Hawaii will be exercising shortsightedness if legislation to increase the port dues for visiting vessels at the Hawaiian ports or to impose tonnage dues upon importers be passed by the legislature. Hawaii will be guilty of a suicidal policy if the effort to turn the promotion work, now done by the promotion committee, over to the territorial government should succeed, and this is to be attempted as a justification of the proposed tonnage tax, if some interested persons can do as they propose. If there are to be any changes made in port and wharfage dues, as there should be, the changes ought to be in the direction of making the expenses of visiting vessels less, and not more, and, if the policy of the territorial government towards the promotion committee is to change, as it should, the change ought to be in providing liberally for the work of that committee under its present auspices.

There is no more good reason why the wharves of Honolulu, Hilo, Kahului or any other port should be "self-supporting" than that the sidewalks or the roads in those ports should be self-supporting. The day of toll gates on public thoroughfares is passed; the day when ports and harbors are looked to for revenue will soon be passed. Today, none but an insane man would argue that there should be a fee charged to allow one to use a public street, and a wharf is only an extension of a street, an aid to business and travel; expensive to construct and maintain, of course, but not more so than some bridges.

It is no more logical to charge an importer for having his goods unloaded from a ship to a wharf than it would be to charge him for having the same goods unloaded from a dray to the sidewalk. There is no good reason why pilotage fees should be higher than the cost of the maintenance of the pilotage service, nor that the rates charged visiting ships for water should be higher than the rates charged to local consumers for a like amount.

Honolulu should regard herself as one of several ports competing for the patronage of the many vessels soon to be using the Panama Canal route between Europe and South America and the Orient. Low harbor dues may be the means of inducing the establishment of lines of travel via Honolulu and the indirect means of great profits to the community generally. The profits from visiting ships are not from harbor dues but from the business to be done between the passengers and crews of ships and the residents and this business would be cheap at the cost of the port charges. Honolulu may look forward to becoming some day for the mid-Pacific what Hongkong is to the Orient and Caracao is to the Caribbean and the east coast of South America, the great free port and trading point. Geographically we occupy an enviable position; politically our status can be changed; some day it will be changed, either through the making of the city a duty-free point or through the establishment of a bonded warehouse zone at the harbor.

It may be, within the next year or two, that the fact that Honolulu is a port of low charges will turn the scale in our favor for some of the steamship lines soon to ply in these waters and establish Honolulu as one of the regular ports of call. Once the travel lines run this way they will multiply, one line of steamers bringing others. Once let the lines be established in other directions and it will take years of persistent effort to change them. For the immediate present, too, the adding of further wharfage fees is only going to drive more and more cargoes to the private wharves. The railroad wharves in the Honolulu harbor already get more than their proportion of steamship patronage.

The talk of making the wharves of the Territory self-supporting is urged doubtless with the best of motives, and, it must be confessed, it has, on the surface, a businesslike sound, but it is an economically false doctrine and, if carried through, would cost the Territory indirectly many, many times what could be saved directly.

THE INTER-ISLAND AND ITS CAPTAINS.

The Advertiser, while regretting to the utmost the fact that the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company and its efficient masters and mates have come to a deadlock, with the result that the public faces another strike and its resulting inconveniences and losses, can see no way whereby the company could have met the demands of its employees. No business could be carried on under the terms implied in the latest request of the masters and mates, who asked the right to have an equal voice with their employers in the matter of dismissals from the service. That such a right could be granted is almost inconceivable.

If the Inter-Island, when the matter of the dismissal of Captain Thompson first came up in November, were discharging him for no reason other than his affiliation with the masters and mates' association, then there would have been some justification for the association acting in his behalf. But, apparently, the attempt to dismiss him had no connection with the last strike. Thompson was not as active in that affair as a number of others and if the company were determined to clear its service of "trouble makers" it would have selected some other captain for the first dismissal. The harbor itself, in the published correspondence, makes no showing that Thompson was being discharged because of participation in the strike, but goes upon the supposition wholly that the company must not discharge Thompson or anyone else without first consulting the harbor for its wishes in the matter. The harbor made the issue, bluntly informing the company that it could not discharge Thompson without precipitating trouble with the union.

The public should bear in mind that it was not until the harbor had taken this extraordinary stand and claimed that it had the power to enforce this and whatever other demands it might choose to make that President

Kennedy left for the mainland to engage other officers for its service. The attempt is being made to show that the men are acting now only in self-defense and that it was the action of President Kennedy in bringing certain action against the Inter-Island that precipitated the present trouble, but the avert act—that is resulting in the second strike within a few months—was the forcing of Captain Thompson back in the Inter-Island service several weeks ago and the notification of the company by the harbor then that thereafter the right of "hiring and firing" had passed from the officers selected by the directors to the officers selected by the union.

In the former strike, the public sympathy was mainly on the side of the men against the wealthy corporation, principally because it was a case of a wealthy corporation against employees; this time, if the strike comes, the sympathy of the public will be with the company. The men have overstepped the mark and are unduly pressing what they believe is their advantage. The public likes a square fight. It has no cheer for strangleholders.

LITTLE CAUSE FOR ALARM.

"If Mr. Wilson proves as satisfactory a President as he has Governor of New Jersey there will be no cause for alarm," writes Henry Clews, discussing the uneasiness that some of the recent speeches of the President-elect have caused in mainland business circles. Summing up the present situation, Mr. Clews says:

"The financial horizon is still obscured by occasional shadows. A hitch in peace negotiations in Europe and an uncertain political situation at home served to impede the improvement in Wall Street that should have followed easier conditions in the local money market. Among the incidents having a decidedly restraining effect upon business in general are the possibilities connected with a coming change in the administration and the disclosures made by various public investigations. Adverse Supreme Court decisions have long ago been cheerfully accepted, and our great corporations are doing their utmost to conform with the law. The tariff has been and will be a source of restraint until it is definitely known what changes are intended, but the feeling is growing that no ruinous reductions in the schedules will be attempted. Some of President-elect Wilson's recent public utterances, which were rather vague and threatening, came as a shock to business men, but it is quite possible that they caused more fright than is necessary. Mr. Wilson has since announced that he will welcome all classes of business men in conference while at the White House, and if he proves as satisfactory a President as he has Governor of New Jersey there will be no cause for alarm. Most public men talk more freely out of office than in, and it should not be forgotten that after all congress makes our laws and not the President; however much power he may have in crystallizing public opinion.

"A somewhat hypochondriacal state of the public mind is one of the unpleasant features of today. The country has become so accustomed to self-inspection that it is abnormally sensitive and pessimistic. We are in danger of losing our self-poise and warping our judgment. It is high time that public sentiment returned to the normal and recognized, no matter what our current ills are, that curative influences have been silently at work for some time past, that laws have already been passed which would prevent recurrence of many of the misdeeds now coming to the surface, and that the standards of business have already visibly risen in conformity with the change in public opinion. Let it be remembered that the prevailing tendency of the times is for the evil to quickly come to the surface, and that the disposition of sensational politics and journalism is to exaggerate such affairs. The sound things and the good things in business life, as in home life, are accepted as a matter of course and attract no attention, although they largely predominate."

A MALIHINI WHO HAS MADE GOOD.

It was most appropriate to include Charles A. Cottrell among the speakers at yesterday's ceremonies at Punahou in honor of the memory of General Armstrong and it was fortunate that there should be at this particular time in Hawaii so worthy a representative of the race that Armstrong fought first to free and later to educate and elevate. Looking back to those few weeks between the time of the announcement of the Cottrell appointment to the position of collector of internal revenue for this Territory and the time of his arrival and remembering the opposition there was locally to his appointment because he is of negro blood and contrasting the sentiments then expressed with the applause he received yesterday from the leading white and Hawaiian residents of the city and the friendliness towards him evidenced on every hand, it is plain that Mr. Cottrell has not only been an efficient official but has shown himself to be a man able to gain a high place for himself in public esteem. Mr. Cottrell has distinctly "made good" and is a particularly valuable official now, when Oahu is to be the home of one and perhaps three colored regiments for the next four years.

HOSPITAL WORK
COMPREHENSIVEAnnual Reports Show Great Good
Accomplished—Patients
Number 1490.

Reports by the officers of the Queen's Hospital Corporation are of considerable interest showing as they do the progress of the humanitarian work of this institution growing from the foundation of Queen Emma. The reports were submitted at the annual meeting on Wednesday by Treasurer G. C. Potter, Secretary George W. Smith and Superintendent Johannes F. Eckardt.

Treasurer Potter's report indicates that the hospital is expending its income to the best advantage, although the cost per patient per hospital day is greater than the income of the hospital outside of the endowment. The total expenditures during the past year were larger than ever before, namely, \$60,553.72, most of it for upkeep. One of the interesting items of the report was that of the sale of part of the McCully Tract to the Guardian Trust Company for \$61,000 par value of the Hilo Railway extension bonds.

Secretary Smith's report shows that four local physicians were elected last year on the board of consulting physicians and surgeons. Last July there was a change in the regular staff, due to the resignations of Dr. J. M. Thompson, resident physician, and Doctors Beasley and Bowen, internes. Assisted by Dr. Allen J. Smith, dean of the University of Pennsylvania, the hospital secured Dr. A. F. Jackson as resident and Doctors Thomas and Rothrock as internes.

So far as permanent improvements are concerned a third story is being built on the Bishop wing, which will add to the number of private rooms for use. A fire alarm system has also been installed connecting with the city system, the equipment being a complete one.

It has been decided by the board to issue certificates of service to residents and internes who have served the hospital faithfully. Mr. Smith also states that the suggestions of the visiting committees have been of value. No decision has been reached as to establishing a training school for nurses on account of the expense.

Secretary Smith also takes occasion to remark that many residents of this city who have used the hospital have written of their appreciation of the service rendered, which, he says, is attesting in view of the "unconscionable" and "unjust" criticism.

Superintendent Eckardt's report is largely technical. During the year 1912 there were 1490 patients treated in the hospital, representing thirty-six countries. Americans were in the lead with 364, with Hawaiians second with 315 cases. The number of deaths was 169, a percentage of seven and three-tenths, an exceedingly low rate. Altogether sixty patients used the endowed beds in the hospital.

Altogether the reports were extremely satisfactory to the trustees and it is understood that they are now planning for extensive improvements so far as the funds at the disposal of the hospital will permit.

WANT TWO-THIRDS
OF BIG PROPERTY

George H. Brown and Francis Hyde H. Brown, through their attorney, Judge A. A. Wilder, yesterday began action in the circuit court to quiet title to the Pleasanton Hotel property, valued at \$15,000. The property is now held by Alexander H. Rudolph A. and Virginia R. Isenberger. The action is important in that it is believed to be the forerunner of a number of suits which will be filed to quiet title to considerable property in the Makiki district.

It is understood that the action is based on a decision rendered by Judge S. B. Dole in the United States district court in 1910. This decision was upheld by the ninth circuit court of appeals at San Francisco last October. Judge Dole's decision held that Mrs. Irene H. Holloway, as beneficiary under the will of John H., was entitled to a life interest in the estate, title in fee simple to pass to the two sons after her death.

In the mean time Mrs. Holloway has disposed of considerable of the property, much of which has become valuable for residence purposes. The action filed on behalf of the children yesterday asks for an undivided two-thirds interest in the Pleasanton property.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph)
* VENICE, California, January 30.
(Special to The Advertiser)—
* Miss Dolly Flynn, president of the * Women's Club and leader of the * Venice Bowling Club, holds the * Pacific Coast record today by virtue of swimming a mile through * a stormy sea in 37 minutes.
* The previous open sea record for * women was 37 minutes 57 seconds, * according to figures on file here.
* Four male competitors, who started * with Miss Flynn, were dis- * tanced.

A cable message to the Guide last night stated that the American schooner of Ethel Zane, which left Honolulu December 31, arrived at Puget Sound yesterday.

MAE BENNETT TELLS
OF HEARTS BROKENPharmacists, Physicians, Sea-
men and Swimmers. All Look-
ed Ahke to Her.

The adventures of Miss Mae Bennett, the beautiful young San Francisco working girl who spent a few days here and of whom the afternoon paper said you had but to gaze into her eyes and dream and dream and dream, are told in the San Francisco files arriving Tuesday. The Call, which sent Miss Bennett to Hawaii, says:

"Dealing with joy over the success of her trip to Honolulu, but still glad to get back to San Francisco, Miss Mae Bennett, winner of The Call's girl wage-earner beauty contest, returned home yesterday on the steamship Sierra.

"Here are the names of the four men whom she promptly denied having become engaged to while away:

"R. P. Schoen, wealthy young druggist of Honolulu.

"Duke Kahanamoku, champion swimmer of the world.

"Dr. M. Schutz, the Sierra's physician.

"Captain H. C. Houdlette of the liner.

"No, most decidedly, I am not engaged," she announced before the Sierra arrived at the dock. "They were all nice to me, and I had a fine time, but I didn't promise to marry anyone."

"Hold 'em," said the Duke's hair.

"Doctor Schutz and Schoen were somewhat in the lead of the others, according to admissions she made.

"The duke was all right until I went surfing with him at Waikiki beach, and then he let me fall off the outrigger. I grabbed his hair and held on till he yelled for mercy."

"Captain Houdlette was also attentive," said Miss Bennett. "He was nice to me, but I never could find out whether he was married."

"Which was the favorite, Mr. Schoen or Doctor Schutz? Well, I would hardly like to say. Mr. Schoen is a great big man and very handsome and he took me around every day in Honolulu. Doctor Schutz is very nice, and he is good looking, too."

"With that she refused to discuss the matter further, except to say that Doctor Schutz took the position of ship's doctor only temporarily, and might live in San Francisco from now on, and to add that Mr. Schoen was coming up from the islands in May for a trip."

"To begin at the beginning, she got seasick. Perhaps that is where Doctor Schutz began, first by being professionally sympathetic, and later by being most unprofessionally devoted. At any rate, there was competition, for Captain Houdlette spent much of his time showing her about the ship."

"Fame Precedes Her.

"I didn't know a soul on board at first," said Miss Bennett, "but soon every one got acquainted, and we had a jolly time every minute."

"Enter Mr. Schoen, the next suitor, when the Sierra arrived at Honolulu. Benson & Smith, his employers, are the Hawaiian Islands agents for Haas, and he was delegated therefore to be her guide. He was. It was every day that Mr. Schoen appeared to take her around in an automobile.

"Hint Shows Favorite.

"There were at least fifteen good-looking bachelors in Honolulu who objected strenuously to Mr. Schoen's monopolizing all my time. I had three positions as stenographer offered to me, and to cap the climax the Japanese boy who took care of my room in the hotel wanted a picture when I departed."

"A final inadvertent remark by Miss Bennett may be the clue to the real favorite."

"The parting in Honolulu was much more sad than that on the steamer," she said.

"Post More Specific.

"The Post, looking into Miss Bennett's eyes, had this dream:

"Help!

"Honolulu, our island possession, has been stormed.

"Not by the shot and shell of a hostile nation, but by the wiles of two beautiful women, Miss Mae Bennett, San Francisco's boasted beauty, and Mrs. Clara Stephenson, Salt Lake's 'merry widow,' both of whom arrived here today on the Oceanic liner Sierra after having shattered the hearts of all the marriageable beaux and 'pappy' bachelors on the island.

"It was a case of San Francisco versus Salt Lake, and San Francisco won, for Miss Bennett, upon her arrival on the steamer today, announced her tentative engagement to R. P. Schoen, a wealthy young druggist of Honolulu.

"Mrs. Stephenson, the Salt Lake beauty, who shared many of the attentions bestowed upon the San Francisco girl, declared that she had returned with her heart intact, although she admitted that its citadel had been stormed by a varied assortment of old and young men in Honolulu who are on the matrimonial market.

"Miss Bennett and the beautiful Salt Lake widow spent much of the time—when they were not outdoing or dining—at the beach.

"Their Bathing Suits Stunning.

"Both wore bathing suits well adapted to convenience in swimming and decidedly attractive when out of the water.

"Caterers along the expansive beach declared that they had not seen such crowds before in years."

CONFESSES BIGAMY;
GETS SIX MONTHS

James C. Steele, known here as Jess W. Clark, solemnly pleaded guilty to bigamy in the United States district court yesterday morning, admitting that while his wife was visiting her parents in San Francisco, he had deliberately contracted a marriage with a young Portuguese girl of Honolulu, Olivia Gouveia.

Judge Clemens imposed a sentence

When Every Noise Gets
"On Your Nerves"

When you have so far lost control of your nerves that you "fly to pieces" over the least little noise or excitement, it is high time to give your nervous system a rest and to build up your blood. You are keeping up on your nerves alone. Your pale, hollow complexion shows that your blood is thin and watery. Your whole system is weak and run down. The drawn look, the sunken eyes, the deepening lines about the mouth and forehead, the loss in weight, are plain signs that the nerves and body are being poorly nourished. Your nervous energy and will power are all that is standing between you and a complete nervous breakdown.

Don't put off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills any longer. You may be nearer a collapse than you think. Few people know their endurance. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up, purify and put your blood in shape to properly nourish your exhausted, over-strained nervous system. They contain no opiates or harmful drugs. They give strength, not stimulation. Go to the nearest drug store today and get a fifty-cent box of

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
FOR PALE PEOPLE

or better still get six boxes for \$2.50. If this is not convenient, they will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. The helpful booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," will be sent free on request.

Adv.

of six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, which was generally regarded as light by those among the spectators who were interested in the real Mrs. Steele, but it is understood that there were good and sufficient reasons for the penalty decreed.

Olivia Gouveia, the girl who was most seriously wronged, inasmuch as neither Steele or the law can make her any reparation, clung to the man who had deceived her and betrayed her, to the last, kissing him goodbye when he was led away to jail. "I am married and he is my husband," she cried. "The priest said the words which married us and the law can not take him away and say he is not my husband. Why did this other woman come to spoil our happiness. She did not care for him, for she stayed away sixteen months, and as for me—I love him and would die for him. I shall wait—for six months is not long—and then I shall claim him as my husband when he walks from the jail."

No Sympathy for Her.

The real Mrs. Steele was accompanied to the courtroom by a dozen eminently respectable women, including several of the nationality of the betrayed girl. Sympathy was freely expressed for her by her companions, but there was not one word of cheer or comfort from the members of her sex for the little girl who suffered most.

Mrs. Steele declared that she would never permit her husband to get a divorce in order that he might marry again, but otherwise seemed entirely indifferent to him, staring at him at times with a cool impersonal gaze. The other women looked at him often and long as if he was some kind of curious insect.

Steele was as cold blooded as ever, and only lost his poise when his eyes happened to meet those of Virginia Sciaroni, his wife's sister. Miss Sciaroni is of a different type than Mrs. Steele and remarked occasionally that if Steele had been her husband she did not think his case would ever have gone to trial. "He would never have had a chance to do what he did," she said, "for I would have kept my eyes on him. My sister is easy-going and she might never have discovered the fact of his marriage here, if I hadn't become suspicious and written to Honolulu for information."

Division of Estate.

Steele owns a house at Kaimuki with two mortgages on it, and an attempt was made yesterday by the lawyers in the case to reach some sort of a settlement whereby each of the women he wronged should get a share of what was left after the United States collects its fine of \$500.

It is understood that the attorneys, A. D. Larnach for Mrs. Steele and George Davis and Joseph Lightfoot for Steele, were fully agreed as to such a settlement, when Steele intervened:

"What do I get out of this?" he demanded.

Davis blasted him with a look of withering contempt: "What do you get out of it?" he shouted. "Why, you get six months in jail and you're mighty lucky to get off with that, and that's what you get out of it!"

Practically the entire afternoon was spent in striving to arrive at a settlement. Steele consented to return to his wife, articles belonging to her which she had left when she went to her parent's home, but the arrangement as to a division of the property will not be concluded until today.

A force of seventy men, under direction of Contractor George Marshall, this week started the work of improving the Awaoluau tract in the Punchbowl district. They are grading streets, installing drains and opening up that district in accordance with the terms of the contract recently awarded by the department of public works. It is estimated that about eight months will be required to complete the work.